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HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.
KINGDOM OF HONGKONG

The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Moderate or fresh East winds. Cloudy, with bright periods in the afternoon. Occasional drizzle tonight.
Moon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1015.5 mbs., 29.99 in. Temperature, 78.0 deg. F. Dew point, 70 deg. F. Relative humidity, 82%. Wind direction, East. Wind force, 15 knots. High water: 8 ft. at 11.46 p.m.

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VOL. IV NO. 266

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1949.

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RELEASE OF CONSUL- DEMANDED

Washington, Nov. 10.—The United States has demanded the "speedy" release of an American diplomat and four staff members detained by the Chinese Communists in Mukden.

The State Department made public today a letter from Mr. Edmund Clubb, U.S. Consul-General in Peking, to the Chinese Communist Foreign Minister, Mr. Chou En-lai, demanding the release of Mr. Angus Ward, Consul at Mukden, and four of his staff members.

The letter, dated November 3, said the United States views with grave concern the arbitrary detention of two Americans and called upon the Chinese to observe the established principles of international law.

TURNED DOWN

It requested that the matter be brought to the attention of the highest authorities to the end that there should promptly be taken appropriate measures to bring this matter to a speedy settlement.

Mr. Clubb asked that the British Consul at Mukden be given an opportunity to see Mr. Ward. He also demanded that transport facilities be provided for the removal from Mukden of the entire Consulate staff and their effects.

The Department spokesman, Mr. Michael McDermott, disclosed that Mr. Clubb had sought a personal interview with Mr. Chou En-lai but was turned down. He said that so far all requests by American officials to see Mr. Ward or obtain his release have been ignored.

TERM AVOIDED

Mr. Clubb's letter was the first United States communication to the Communist Foreign Minister since he invited recognition of his government in October.

The State Department account of the move carefully avoided the use of the title "Foreign Minister."

The Department statement said the letter went to "General Chou En-lai who is in charge of foreign affairs for the Chinese Communist regime."

Britain Protests Against Chinese Attacks On Ships

REPORTED ESCAPE OFF SHANGHAI UNCONFIRMED

London, Nov. 10.—Britain has protested three times to the Chinese Nationalist authorities over the action taken against British merchantmen attempting to run the blockade of the China coast, a Foreign Office spokesman in London announced tonight.

MENZIES WANTS COMMUNISM OUTLAWED

Melbourne, Nov. 10.—The determination of the Opposition parties to dissolve the Communist Party was stressed by Mr. R. G. Menzies, Liberal leader of the Opposition in the Australian Parliament, when he opened the Federal election campaign today.

Liberal and Country Parties, if returned, would propose a Constitutional amendment to prevent Socialist legislation, such as nationalisation of banks, being passed without the people's approval on a referendum, said Mr. Menzies.

On the plan to dissolve the Communist Party, Mr. Menzies said the day had gone by for treating Communism as a legitimate political philosophy.

"Communism in Australia is an alien and destructive pest," (Continued on Page 5)

He said that the protests had been delivered to the Chinese Nationalist Government in Chungking and Tamsui, Taiwan, in the first case through the British Consul-General and in the second case through the local British Consul.

A similar protest was handed by Sir Roger Makins, acting permanent head of the Foreign Office, in the absence of Sir William Strang, who is on leave, to the Chinese Ambassador in London, Dr. Cheng Tien-shan, tonight.

The British protests complain of the recent shelling by a Chinese Nationalist gunboat of the British merchant ship, Louise Muller, which was attempting to enter Shanghai.

The Louise Muller is understood to have been slightly damaged.

They also complained of the machine-gunning from the air of two British merchant ships, the Tamsui and the Wosung, neither of which was hit.

The Tamsui and the Wosung are at present inside Chinese territorial waters in the mouth of the Yangtze, watched by a Nationalist gunboat. The British frigate Albatross has been standing by outside territorial waters. Reuter

ESCAPE UNCONFIRMED

A press report this morning stated that the China Navigation Company's steamer Tamsui had successfully broken away from detention inside Chinese territorial waters by a Na-

tionist warship and had escaped its confinement.

A senior shipping official of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, the agents, said he had no information on the reported escape.

The agents of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's ship Wosung likewise could offer no information regarding whether their vessel had attempted similar action.

AMERICAN INTEREST IN CNAC

Mr. W. L. Bond, Vice-President of Pan American World Airways, today issued the following statement regarding American interests in the China National Aviation Corporation:

"American stockholders own only 20 percent of the stock of the CNAC, the Ministry of Commerce owns 80 percent. Since the end of the war, American interest has been reduced to 15 percent to 20 percent of the shares of the Chinese government."

"The American stockholders have restricted their activities to operations and technical matters only. They have taken no part in policy or political matters."

"The events taking place in CNAC today are part of the overall events happening in China. These cannot be affected by Pan American's 20 percent interest in the company. They can only be settled at government level."

BURMA SHUT-DOWN

Rangoon, Nov. 10.—The China National Airways Corporation received an order today from the Burmese government to suspend their Burma operations immediately.

A company official, however, said that the closing down was merely temporary.

The Chinese Communist Radio, in a broadcast heard in Tokyo this morning, said that Hongkong employees of two Chinese commercial airlines "scheduled" to be taken over by the Communist government are protecting property and repairing shops of the lines in Hongkong.

Saying there is no doubt that the planes and property owned by the two lines belong to the Communist regime, the broadcast warned, "This sacred property should be respected by the Hong Kong authorities." Associated Press.

British Coal Mines' Profit

London, Nov. 10.—Britain's State-owned coal mines made a clear profit of £2,600,000 in the first six months of this year, the Minister of Fuel and Power, Mr. Hugh Galskell, told Parliament today.

He believed this trend would be sustained in the third quarter. These figures compare with the loss of £23,255,000 in 1947, the first year of nationalisation, and a surplus of £1,051,000 in 1948.—Reuter

London Nursing Exhibition



The 34th annual London Nursing Exhibition was opened by Sir Cecil Wakeley, President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Attracting attention was the "Wigmore Junior" oxygen tent designed to fit a standard baby's cot. Public health Nurse M. K. Ormonde of Worcester here demonstrates it with a doll.

VYSHINSKY GIVES USSR USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY

Lake Success, Nov. 10.—The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, told the United Nations today that "we in the Soviet Union are utilising atomic energy—but not to stockpile atomic bombs." Red faced and emphatic, Mr. Vyshinsky shouted: "If we wanted to, we could stockpile as many atomic bombs as we would need."

POLITICAL DISORDER IN COLOMBIA

Bogota, Colombia, Nov. 10.—Troops today patrolled this city of half a million people, where the Government has declared a state of siege because of political disorder.

A 9 p.m. curfew has been imposed, and the distribution of newspapers restricted.

These drastic moves followed a week of nation-wide bloodshed in which nearly 600 people were reported to have been killed.

Wild rumours circulated here earlier this week, but so far no one in Bogota has been reported killed or wounded.

State of semi-panic, which prevailed yesterday afternoon, gave way to more normal conditions.

The Government was understood to have the situation under control. Reports said that a strike country was calm.

The state of siege imposed in other parts of the country.—Reuter.

CAT PLANE IN JUNGLE

The wreckage of a CAT (Civil Air Transport) cargo plane, which has been missing since 10 a.m. on Tuesday, was spotted today in the Indo-Chinese jungle near the Yunnan border, 75 miles from the mine town of Mentze, reports United Press.

The plane, piloted by Captain Norman Jones of Los Angeles, was last heard from at 10 a.m. on Tuesday when it reported its position as 100 miles from Haiphong, where it was heading with a cargo of tin concentrate.

The wreckage was not burned, giving rise to hopes that Jones as well as the Chinese co-pilot and the radio operator may have survived. A ground search party of CAT personnel is en route to the spot.

Foreign Affairs Debate Fixed

London, Nov. 10.—The House of Commons is to have a debate on foreign affairs next Thursday, it was announced today.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the leader of the House, told a questioner that the proceedings at Strasbourg, in August, when the Council of Europe was formed, could be discussed during the debate.—Reuter

MacDonald To Visit Indo-China

London, Nov. 10.—It was officially announced today that Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Commissioner-General for Southeast Asia, would visit Indo-China soon to meet the French authorities and Emperor Bao Dai.

It was stressed at the Foreign Office that the visit did not portend British recognition of the French-sponsored Vietnam Republic under Bao Dai. Officials called it a "courtesy visit" in return for the visit of Indo-China's French High Commissioner, M. Pignon, earlier this year.

During his visit, Mr. MacDonald will meet not only French authorities but also Emperor Bao Dai and members of his government. It is understood that Mr. MacDonald will meet Bao Dai at Dalat on November 16, and on November 18 he will go to Phnom Penh to visit the King of Cambodia and his Ministers.

RED-THREATENED

It is possible that he will also visit Tonkin, an area directly threatened by Chinese Communist infiltration from the Hwangtung and Kwangsi provinces of China.

The situation in Indo-China was said to have figured in today's discussions by the "Big Three" Foreign Ministers in Paris. The danger of a Communist power set-up in Indo-China has been recognized as the core of the whole Southeast Asian problem. In Tonkin, the French position was described as precarious. The French have lost practically the whole area, with the exception of the Red River delta, and elsewhere they are struggling to keep a military hold on the country against the Vietnamese leader, Ho Chi-minh.

BRITISH VIEWPOINT

It was understood the British viewpoint in the discussions on Indo-China was that France should give Bao Dai's Vietnam Republic complete independence outside the French Union. It was argued that this would win extra support for Bao Dai against Ho Chi-minh. For example, India might recognize his government, and India's prestige as nationalism's champion in Southern Asia would vastly improve Bao Dai's status.

The Indian Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, is known to have expressed the view in London that France's present policy in Indo-China would result in nothing, but a military reverse and that the French should give Bao Dai complete independence.—United Press.

Shinwell's Tour

London, Nov. 10.—The War Minister, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, leaves on November 22 for a week's inspection of troops in the Middle East. His tour will take him to Baghdad, Tobruk, Fayid, Khabsa, Cyprus and Athens.—Reuter.

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EDITORIAL

Commonwealth Trade

AMONG the few beneficial consequences of the Sterling area's financial crisis may be numbered the recognition which it has brought about of the value of economic co-operation within the British Commonwealth. Co-operation between members of the Commonwealth has an important part to play in enabling each to pay its own way, and in developing their combined resources for the benefit of all. This is now realised by both Socialists and Conservatives, though there remains disagreement on how best to bring it about. The extreme claims made by what might be termed the "Beaverbrook school" are seldom practicable. Despite the shortage of dollars, Britain has no choice but to go outside the Empire for much of the food and raw material she needs; and the Dominions, on their part, naturally wish to develop their own industries—if needs be even at the expense of British products. In the Colonies, Britain cannot now afford money for unlimited development, though it would be wise to examine projects which show promise of quick returns for moderate outlays. Empire trade, of course, is not a matter which concerns Britain alone. In any trade, the needs and desires of both partners must be considered. The demand for American goods has grown rapidly in many parts of the Commonwealth since the war. And, while Britain desires a more intimate relationship with the Dominions and Colonies, she has still a big part to play in bringing together other nations—especially the United States and western Europe. A balance must be struck between Commonwealth co-operation and economic and political

relations with other countries. Britain, to maintain her position in world trade, can ill afford any restrictions on that trade; she must trade with the whole world—or all that part, at least, which is open to trade. The Havana Charter bound Britain and the Dominions, while retaining the Empire preferences which now exist, to make certain concessions in return for suitable relaxation of other trade barriers. There can be little quarrel with this general principle. Empire preferences are an integral part of the Commonwealth structure; they are a recognition of mutual advantage, and a powerful encouragement to the development of trade between countries who share common allegiance and traditions. The natural result of the free association of nations in the Commonwealth, their foundation on sentiment makes them more than just a series of paper transactions. And at present they are reinforced by other considerations: Britain has long-term agreements with most Dominions for the purchase of foodstuffs, agreements which work to mutual advantage by assuring Britain of supplies she urgently needs, and by guaranteeing Empire producers a market for their goods. In the long run, of course, the test of all these agreements is that which applies to trade throughout the world: the goods sold must be paid for at prices as favourable as those which can be obtained elsewhere. Far from restricting the free flow of goods throughout the world, trade co-operation within the Commonwealth—by promoting healthy economies in the countries concerned—can be a powerful stimulus to trade with other countries.

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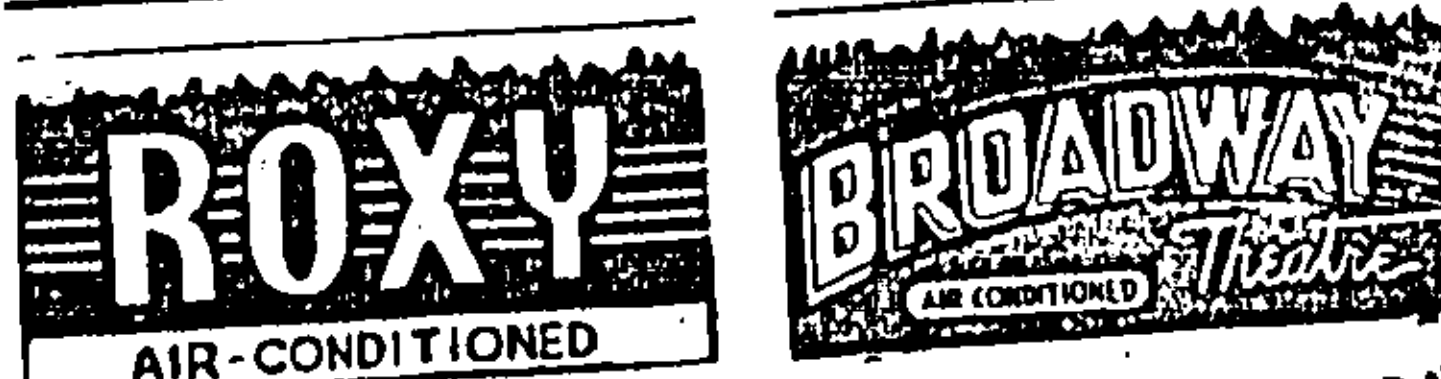
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PRESS PHOTOGRAPHS

Copies of photographs taken by the South China Morning Post and Hong Kong Telegraph Staff Photographers are on view in the Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED.

WOMANSENSE

Tin Pan Alley, Guests Of 'Song-pluggers'

TIN Pan Alley went to town with a clatter at the annual ball of the Music Publishers' Contact Personnel Association, at the Lyceum, in the Strand, London.

More than 1,000 singers, dancers, songwriters and musicians were there as guests of the "song-pluggers"—the men who build hit tunes.

(There are 55 musical contact men in London. They formed their Association in 1940.)

"This is strictly a night off for us," said 42-year-old president Reg Evans.

Six bands were needed to keep the ball rolling from 9 p.m. to 3 a.m. Among the dinner-jacketed men were some with maroon bow ties. Women favoured off-the-shoulder gowns.



In a plaited halter-top gold silk gown at the Tin Pan Alley Ball: Follies Berger's girl Lorna Gill (top). Bare shoulders (below left) were for model Sheela Bilch, wife of George Melachrino. Youngest girl at the ball was Cherry Davis, 13 (below). "I don't often stay up this late," dancing with her dance band conductor father, Harold Davis.



(London Express Service)

Reflecting Restrained Paris Ideas

THE impression of the narrower silhouette is strong in the latest collection of 49 Paris imports, though wide-skirted models are included. Simpler too, and a more subdued tone—this latter the result of black repetition in dresses and coats, as well as battleship gray in a number of suits and coats. Dior and Balenciaga are most frequently represented, besides Molyneux, Fath, Piguet, Balmain, Desques, Dornay, Mad Carpentier, Lanvin, Griffe and Thomas.

There is a great deal of the belted silhouette, especially in coats, but several interesting dresses dispense with belts for the swathed hip. Fath's sheath-sleeved dress in oxford gray cloth with shallow hip sash in one with the skirt is one example, and another is Griffe's black crepe dress with gold and silver embroidery, and low hip girdling.

Conservative

It is worth mentioning that while so often "extreme fashions" are associated with Paris, "selections for daytime wear especially, in this group, can almost be described as conservative, as a gray woolen skirt, a narrow black woolen by Dior, with waistlength V-buttoned onto a low gilet, and several of the Balenciaga neat tailcoats, with not-in-sleeves and slightly extended shoulders.

For evening, the irregular hemline is much in evidence, generally a cue to the skirt composed of short, shawl-like spreading long panels, or over-skirt, one Desques illustrated in beige and another in green-gold by Molyneux, both in tulle.

Other noteworthy ideas are Balenciaga's shoulder capelet, on coat and on suit; smooth, un-bulky treatments of the un-bulky shoulder in thickish mounted, shoulder in Balmain's aqua dress; a sleeveless, rounded in "tailored sections" and Balenciaga's violet three-quarter modified cocoon with double-breasted closing.

A Sure Way To Make Child Eat

By G. C. MYERS, Ph.D.

IT is very desirable that the child from six to twelve should eat every food served. Then, assuming the mother prepares balanced diets, the child will consume nourishing foods and will have acquired a valuable asset.

While this desirable objective can easily be attained, the way by which it is attained causes no end of annoyance to the parent, and to the child himself. It may mean long dawdling over food. Some children from six to twelve require to leave a clean plate in an hour or more at the table after the rest of the family have left it. Some of these children may wash down each mouthful of repellent food with milk or water. You and I know some youths or adults treated so in earlier years, who always avoid now some foods they used to dawdle over or were forced to eat in earlier years.

Some of these usually lead back to poor methods in early childhood or infancy.

A Better Method

Often I have discussed a better method in relation to the child from two to five. The core of this better way consists of very, very small helpings of one food served at a time, the least wanted but very essential food offered first. If the helping is small enough, perhaps no bigger than a lima bean, and the youngster surely knows he may not have the next food he wants until the first food is consumed, it will be easy for him to eat a very small portion of this food in order to receive the next.

Now suppose you have a serious food dawdler from five to ten. You probably have served this child several foods at once in large portions and then have required him to clean the plate before leaving the table. What a tortuous chore for him!

More Acceptable

You still can hold him to the rule of a clean plate but in a way so much more acceptable to him. If there is a food served the family which he dislikes, serve him a very tiny portion of it first, nothing more. It is better to let him serve himself and take as little as he likes, just so the portion is big enough to be visible to you. If there are several foods at this meal which he dislikes it might be well for him to choose for the rest of the meal after he had fulfilled the first requirement. Even so, he should not be given large helpings of any food or allowed to serve himself over liberally.

If, as often happens, this child drinks from choice only a little milk or none at all, serve a fifth or quarter of a cup or glass of it, which must be consumed before he receives any other food. Be sure the amount of milk or other disliked food is not increased for several days and then very gradually. Almost surely this child will, by and by, be begging for more of the very foods he used to hate.

Of course, he should not have sweets, soft drinks or other foods between meals. If you can hold yourself literally to these principles for a few months you will find your child will surely learn to enjoy his meals and acquire a good appetite for practically all foods and the whole family can enjoy relaxation, happy conversation, smiles and laughter at meals. It can be done. And what a world of difference there will be!

Small Scarlet Topper



BY ALICE ALDEN

TEXTURE plays a starring role in the millinery dedicated to making this season one of true elegance and sartorial charm. This trim topper is a high hat of vivid scarlet felt with a fleecy surface. Dime-sized gold paillettes dot the high crown and dangle from the black silk mesh veil which is drawn smoothly over the upturned brim.

Eyes a Precious Beauty Asset



When eyes feel tired, says Singer Vivian della Chica, apply eye drops and then lie down and rest for at least fifteen minutes in a dark room.

By HELEN FOLLETT

EVERY girl with an eye for romance wants lovely eyes. Yet few girls, or women either, give their eyes very much attention unless some form of discomfort descends upon them. Many of them abuse them shamefully, reading and sewing in a dim light, rubbing them with their fists, paying no heed whatever when they cry out for the aid of specs.

Every morning and every night, bathe your eyes first with warm water, then with cold. This will bring a reaction of the blood stream that is not only revitalising to the eyes, but to the lashes. When the eyes are tired use a lotion, putting it on with an eye cup or dropper. Your druggist will recommend a reliable product. Your eyes will protest against abuse by turning easily, watering, by developing red point.

Let's Eat

BY IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Two Kinds Of Flour

WHAT is this kind of flour? Madam, that is called G. R. A. H. A. M. The Chef, looking up from an old cook book, he was studying. "It's a form of entire wheat flour, invented many years ago by an American doctor, Sylvester Graham, who was one of the first food specialists to recognize the value of whole grains as food. And both my grandmother's food, and mother's kitchens, there were always two kinds of flour, 'white' or all-purpose, and 'Graham' flour."

Very rarely under the name 'Graham flour.' But another form, milled so the flour is a little less coarse, can be bought everywhere. It's called entire wheat, or sometimes whole wheat flour.

Whole Grain

"And is this really made of the whole grain, Madam?" "Yes, with this exception—the tiny outside covering of the wheat is milled off. But the heart of the wheat and contains the vitamins, is not removed. Entire wheat flour is one of our fine body builders, and also supplies bulk necessary to help along intestinal action."

"I notice in the recipes in this old cook book, Madam, that the Graham flour seems to be combined with an equal amount of white flour, and that it is used in making yeast bread and rolls as well as pancakes, muffins, the tea biscuits and fritters. Why was it necessary to use so much white flour?"

"That's because when the outer coats of the wheat, called bran, are ground into the flour, there is naturally less starch and gluten in each cupful. So the coarser the entire wheat flour, the more white flour must be added to make a dough elastic enough to be raised, either by yeast or baking powder. Modern millers felt the flour would be even more healthful if it were milled a little finer, and fewer husks were included. So today much of the entire wheat flour we buy is milled fine enough to be sifted, and can be used instead of white flour in any recipe for quick breads. But if it is to be made into yeast bread, or rolls, and a little bread is desired, about a third of the flour used should be white flour. If the loaf is made wholly with entire wheat flour, it will not rise so high, and will be a little heavy and coarse in texture, but still appetizing."

Good for Health

"It would be good for the health to use more entire wheat bread, Madam."

"Yes, it would certainly help to raise the standard of good health, Chef. But most families hate to change their eating habits. They're accustomed to white bread; so I'd suggest providing an equal number of white and entire wheat loaves of bread each week. Vary the

bread from day to day. Then if our home-makers will buy a small bag of coarse whole wheat flour and use it once a week to make entire wheat muffins, biscuits or pancakes, the family will become accustomed to the unfamiliar texture, and soon ask for 'more'."

Dinner

Thin Cream of Corn Soup
CROUTONS
Medallions of Beef with Onions
Hominy Grits
Spinach
Graham
Strawberry Sponge
Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)

Thin Cream of Corn Soup

Melt 2 tbs. butter or margarine in a qt.-sized sauce pan. Stir in 1 1/2 tbs. flour, 1 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. sugar and 1/4 tsp. white pepper. Gradually add 2 c. milk, either fresh liquid milk or reconstituted dry skim milk. Add 1/2 tsp. scraped onion juice, 1/2 (No. 2) tin cream style corn of good quality and 1 c. boiling water. Place in a double boiler and cook 20 min. over hot water. Rub through a sieve if you like. Personally, the Chef and I prefer the corn served in the soup.

Medallions of Beef with Onions

Order 1 lb. sliced top round steak cut 1/4" thick. Cut it into 8 meat pieces. Then pound with a meat mallet until flat and oval in shape. Mix together 1/2 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. pepper and 1/4 tsp. flour; rub into the meat. In a large skillet melt 3 tbs. butter or margarine. Fry the steak in this until brown on both sides. Pour in 1/2 c. boiling water and add 1/4 tsp. meat extract. Cover and simmer 40 min. Then cover with steam-fried onions and stew-cook 12 min. longer. Serve with hominy grits.

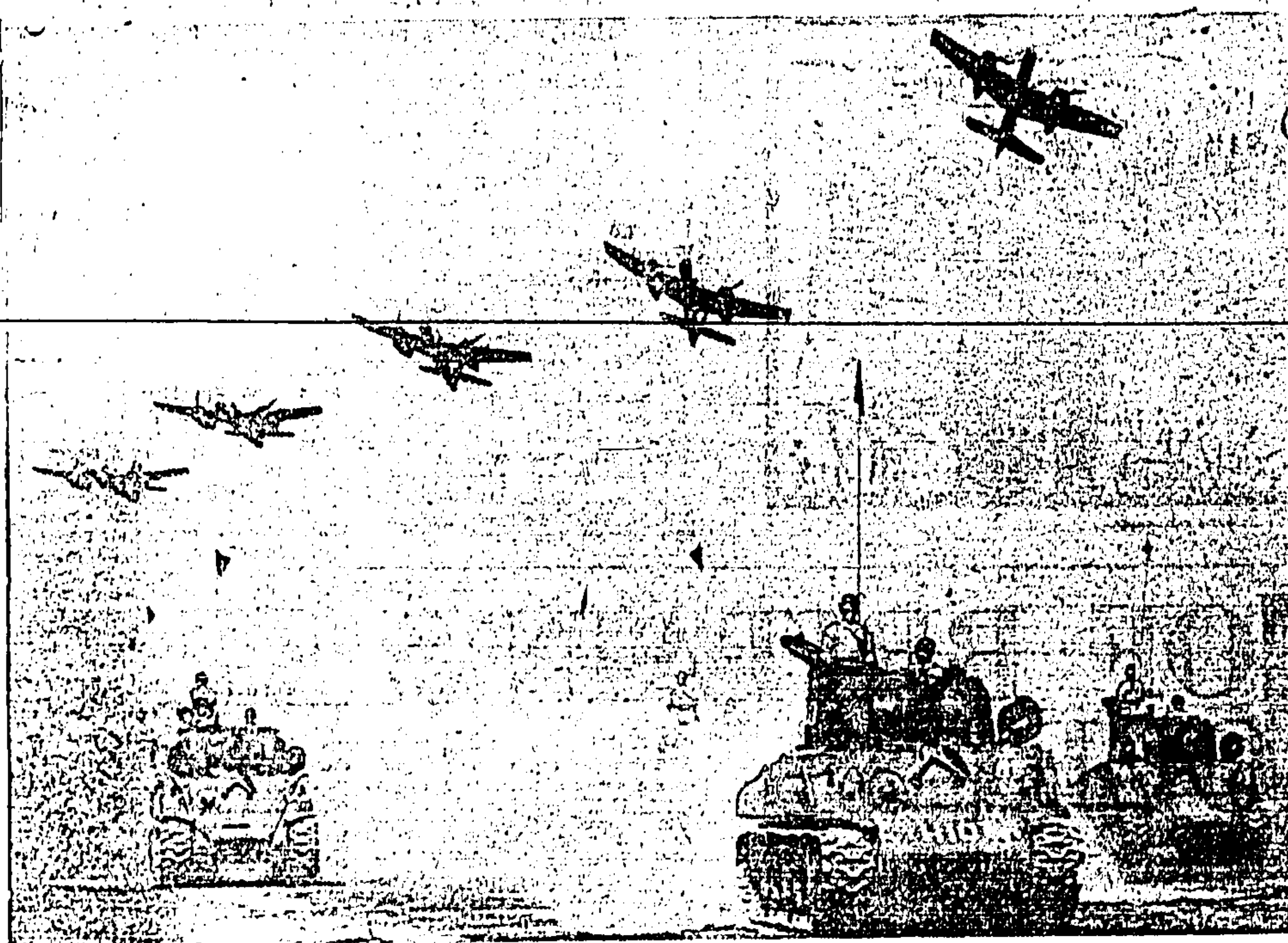
Strawberry Sponge

Add 1 envelope unflavored gelatin to 1/4 c. cold water. Stand 5 min. to soften. Then add 1 1/2 c. boiling water and set over steam until dissolved. Add 1/4 c. sugar and when cooled 1 1/2 c. mashed strawberries and the juice, and 2 tbs. lemon juice. Chill in the refrigerator until the consistency of honey. Then add 2 egg whites beaten stiff, and beat steadily with an egg beater or an electric mixer until very fluffy. Transfer to a mould first dipped in cold water. Chill, unmold and serve garnished with sweetened whipped cream or dry skim milk topping, and halved whole strawberries first rolled in granulated sugar.

Trick of the Chef

To give a new taste to spinach, crush 1/4 section peeled garlic and fry a minute in 1 tsp. butter. In the kettle in which it is to be cooked,

PICTORIAL NEWSFRONT



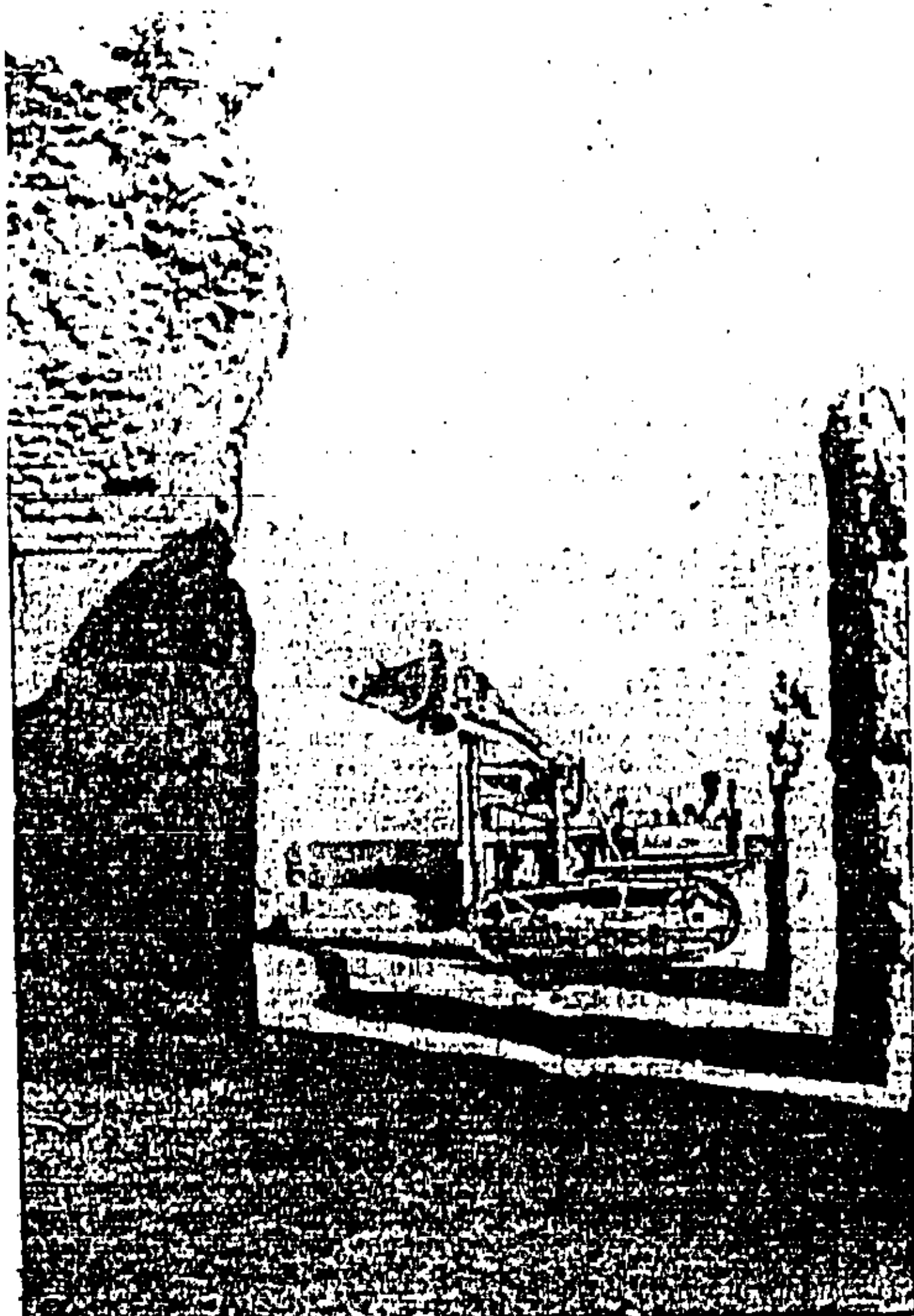
U.S. MARINE MIGHT ON PARADE — Flying over armoured dreadnoughts during a review at Camp Lejeune, North Carolina, U.S. Marine F7F Tigercats break formation. These close support aircraft, armed with aerial rockets, bombs and machine guns, command as much authority as do the thick-skinned tanks.



LIKE THE DEVIL — When a lady says her hair looks like the devil, it may mean that her coiffure was styled by Guillaume, in Paris. The short curls are brushed into tiny horns at each side of the head, then accentuated by jewelled clips.



LOOKING 'EM OVER — These 52 units of firefighting apparatus are shown being displayed on Reayburn Plaza in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. All were delivered to the city during the past six months at a cost which totalled \$665,000. Placards tell the price of each piece of equipment.



FOR TOURISTS — The ancient capital of Carthage, in Tunisia, was founded more than 800 years before Christ and was destroyed by Romans and Arabs. Marshall Plan equipment is being used to restore the city as a tourist attraction.



CROSSED FOR LUCK — Captain Oscar Crist, of the Chilean Military Team which will soon participate in the National Horse Show in New York, works out in a practice jump with his mount, Manicero. The horse seems to be keeping his hooves crossed for good luck but the camera angle has provided that illusion.



VISITS ROOSEVELT'S GRAVE — Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, of India, accompanies Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to the grave of Franklin D. Roosevelt at Hyde Park, New York. Nehru placed a wreath there in tribute to the former President.



LEARNS ABOUT BOYS — Although actor Robert Young has four daughters of his own, he knew very little about boys until he made a picture in Hollywood with this tot. Young plays the father of nine-month-old James Mitchell in a new film.



GERMAN CHECKPOINT — The cafe, near Helmstedt, caters to the heavy, illegal refugee traffic from Soviet-dominated East Germany to the British zone. The trucks and trailers are lined up awaiting clearance to go on to Berlin.



MAKING HER DEBUT — Sarah Marshall, 16, daughter of stage and screen stars Edna Best and Herbert Marshall, pretties up after making her debut in her mother's stage play in New York. The London-born beginner plays a minor part in which she makes a brief, but silent appearance.



GOING UP — The huge concrete blocks at the bottom of the hill are the foundation for the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation's Hungry Horse Project concrete dam being built near Columbia Falls, Montana. The dam is scheduled for completion in 1953 and will be the third highest and fourth largest in the world. It will reach the level of the wooden bridge seen at the top of the photo.

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ABBOTT & COSTELLO
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FRANKENSTEIN
 The Wolfman played by LON CHANEY
 Dracula played by BELA LUGOSI
 The Monster played by GLENN STRANGE

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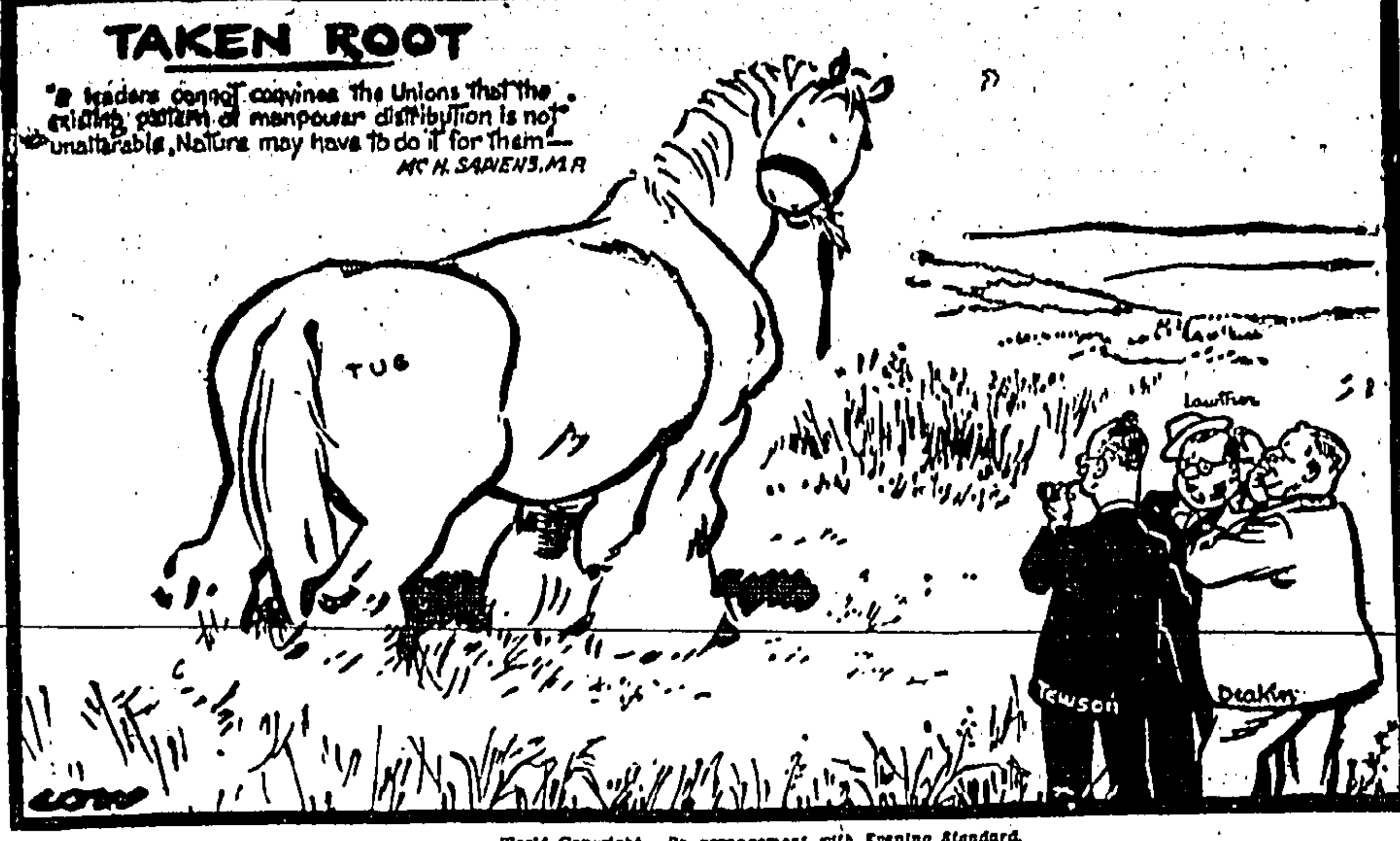
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THE STORY OF BRITAIN'S RAKE'S PROGRESS

By JOHN GORDON

LONDON.
 BRITAIN today faces the gravest economic crisis in her history. All the blab of the politicians can no longer conceal that fact.

In a single generation she has fallen from a prosperity that carried with it the highest standard of living in Europe to the pitiable condition of being another nation's pensioner.

While other nations who also bore the strain of war see joy coming back once more into their lives, the British alone face the prospect of austerities more severe than any they endured in war.

Now, a nation is pretty much like an individual. Its condition depends on the wisdom with which it manages its affairs.

ENTERPRISE Energy and skill amasses money

If to its work it brings enterprise, energy, and skill, it amasses money.

If—like the household of any one of its citizens—it spends less than it earns, its finances flourish and there is general happiness.

But if, on the other hand, it "goes on the bust," and over-spends, then bankruptcy and misery are inevitable.

Let us measure our present condition against past days still within living memory.

Here is the brief record of Britain's spending as shown by the Budgets of four years—

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1913-14 | £105,000,000 |
| 1920-21 | £119,000,000 |
| 1927-28 | £244,000,000 |
| This year (estimated) | £330,000,000 |

In his 1913 Budget speech, Lloyd George used adjectives such as "very gigantic," "colossal," and "startling" to describe the total expenditure with which he was dealing.

I doubt whether, even in his vocabulary, there would be words vivid enough to describe today's expenditure.

TAX BURDEN £72 a year per head

How do we stand with regard to taxation today compared with these past years?

Here are the comparative amounts collected from the taxpayers in direct and indirect taxation—

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 1913 | £105,000,000 |
| 1921 | £1,032,000,000 |
| 1928 | £841,000,000 |
| This year (estimated) | £3,632,000,000 |

What does that mean to you individually? It means, spread over the entire population, that every man, woman and child in the country paid £3 11s. in 1913, £22 in 1921, £18 in 1928, and will pay this year about £72.

Can you wonder that times seem hard?

Before the 1914 war, eight percent of the total income of the country was taken by the Government in taxation.

That figure was lower than in either France or Germany.

Today, 40 percent of the total income of the citizens—that is 8s. in every £—is taken by the Government.

That is the highest rate of taxation in the world. And, on our knees as we are, we are threatened with more to follow.

Once more, how does the individual fare?

In happy 1913 a married man earning £500 a year paid in all taxation (including even death duties translated into terms of an annual charge) a total of £22 0s. 10d.

Now he pays more than that if he smokes only ten cigarettes a day.

The £1,000-a-year man, in 1913, paid £52 in all forms of taxation. Now he pays £267 in income tax alone.

The £10,000-a-year man, in 1913, paid £805. Now he pays £6,467 in income tax and surtax alone, without taking into consideration his share of tobacco and liquor duties or pocket-emptying purchase tax.

DEBT BURDEN £503 on every baby at birth

The burden of debt upon us as a nation has increased to figures that are almost beyond comprehension.

In 1913, the National Debt was £601 million. That represented £14 a head on every citizen.

By 1921 it had risen to £7,585 million (£160 a head). By 1938 it had passed the £8,000 million mark.

Today it stands at the colossal figure of £23,188,002,000, which means that every baby born in Britain comes into the world with a debt of about £503 on its head.

To meet the interest on that debt in 1913 we had to raise £24,500,000. Today the figure is £500 million.

Let me again translate the tax burden in terms of the individual citizen.

In 1913 the normal rate of income tax was 1s. 2d. in the £. But, on earned income, the rate was 9d. between £160 and £2,000 a year.

No surtax was payable: unless earnings exceeded £5,000 a year, and then the rate was only 6d. in the £.

The number of income tax payers was 1,130,000. And only 14,000 of them paid surtax.

Now the mesh has been drawn so tight that 14,500,000 people pay income tax. And 147,000 pay surtax, which starts at 2s. in the £ on incomes over £2,000 and rises to 10s. 6d. in the £ on incomes over £20,000, making the total at the upper range 10s. 6d. in the £.

DRINKS: SMOKES £1,000 million in tax each year

Beer and tobacco, perhaps the two most generally sought-after luxuries, provide a striking illustration of the burden of taxation apart from crushing income tax.

In 1913 the total taxation garnered from beer, spirits, and tobacco was £61,000,000. This year Sir Stafford Cripps calculates on taking £1,000 million from smokers and drinkers.

From the pockets of smokers alone he plans to extract £625 million—more than three times the entire Budget of 1913.

Prince Charles gives name to new ship

"FISHING FLEET ARE PROUD"

FIRST birthday "present" to built into the ship have a capacity of 3,800 gallons.
"We are proud"
 Said a representative of the owners in Hull: "Permission had been obtained to use the name Prince Charles. A British ship should bear the name of our new Prince, and we are proud to have it in our fleet."
 Earlier compliment paid by the British fishing fleet was to Prince Charles's father. A 500-ton steam trawler is named Prince Philip.
 The new Prince Charles has been fitted with an experimental deep-freeze plant, and storage chamber. Cod-liver oil tanks

Never remain dear sir...

BUSINESS LETTERS GET A BRUSH-UP

WHEN a business man writes a business letter it is usually a bad one... Believing that, Ivan Arthur Rice Stedford, tall, shy head of the £37,000,000 Tube Investments group, has dropped a 16-page guide on How To Write a Letter on the desks of his departmental bosses. It warns them that the chief letter-writing vices are vagueness, long-windedness and inaccuracy. It gives them six rules.

- 1 Know What You Want to Say: "The man with a sloppy mind will write a sloppy letter. The man who is afraid of committing himself will write a non-committal letter full of vague terms. His letters expose his cowardice."
- 2 Express it as Briefly as Possible in Short Sentences: "Bad letters are always longer than good ones. One cause of bad letter-writing is the mistaken notion that it shows better education to use long words and roundabout phrases." Example: Your esteemed favour (your letter). Please be good enough to advise us (please tell us).
- 3 Use a Paragraph for Each Sub-division of Your Matter: "Whether paragraphs should be numbered or not depends on the nature of the letter. Numbering gives your letter an appearance of orderliness and incisiveness—but only if it serves a purpose. If it does not, it merely suggests fussiness."
- 4 Use Words Everyone Understands and the Shorter Word Rather than the Longer: "An almost universal failing in business letters is a dislike for using a short preposition. This disease has probably been caught from the Government official, with whom it has become chronic." Example: On the subject of (about). In connection with the subject of wages our practice with regard to payment is devised with a view to speed (Our method of wage payment is devised for speed).
- 5 Avoid Vague Words Whether They are Nouns, Adjectives, or Adverbs: "Look through the batch of letters on your desk and consider how many of the adjectives and adverbs used do nothing to add to your understanding. That is the acid test. To the timorous, vague words are a form of hedging."
- 6 Write English, not "Business English": Example: Account (tell); despatch (send); purchase (buy); request (ask).

Homework
 THE conscientious boss gets some overtime and homework in this new crusade against bad letters.

HE is advised to stay for a quarter of an hour at the end of the day and read with a critical eye copies of the letters he has dictated. Then note mistakes.
 HE is told to read all the suggestions again at the weekend and check on his progress.
 HE is expected to self-train himself until he finds nothing wrong with his dictation. Then he must test whether he has slipped back in six months' time.
 Mr Stedford provides an excuse for any tylist. He tells his bosses: "The final comment on punctuation is that the ultimate responsibility lies on you, not on your tylist."
 Why all this attention to letter writing? This shrewd Birmingham industrialist knows that a firm's letters are almost as important as the salesmen. He explains that a good business letter creates in the mind of the person who gets it "a mental picture of the writer's firm as an efficient, trustworthy concern."
 Mr Stedford's departmental bosses know that letters frequently do not need a closing paragraph—certainly not some meaningless formula like "Awaiting the favour of your esteemed command."
 NEVER will they write in future: "I remain, dear sir, or even 'I remain.' For them "Yours faithfully" is enough.

—(London Express Service)

IN HUMANITY
 An insight into the mind of Cripps

As for the second of the delusions from which our masters are suffering, the delusion of godlike wisdom, I think there can be no better illustration of what it does to the mind of a man possessed of it than the case of Sir Stafford Cripps.

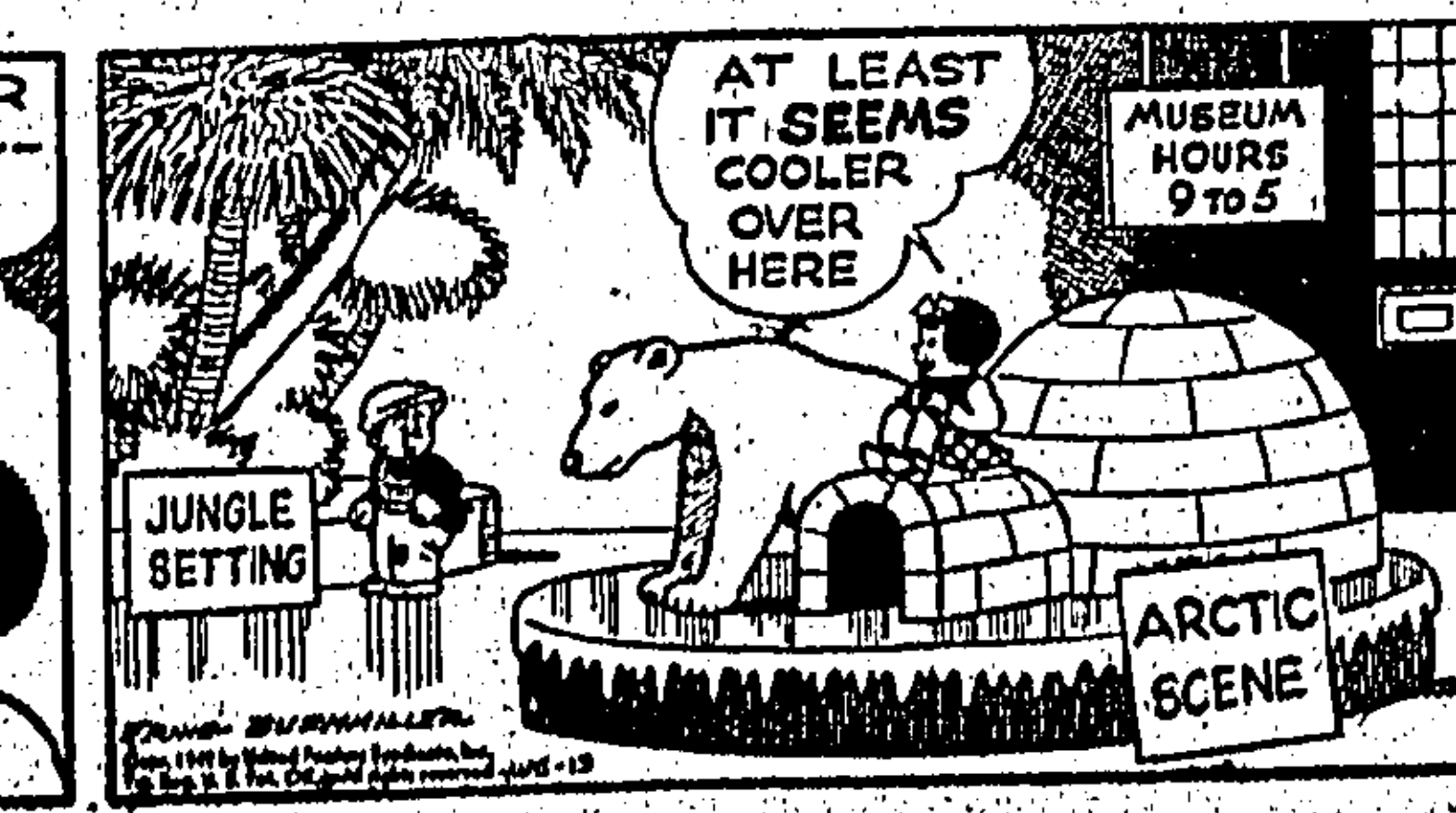
In a report of his National Savings speech I read that he had the colossal temerity to suggest that a mother who cashed some of her war savings to buy toys for her child after the child had had an operation was doing the nation a disservice and should not have done so.

We have fallen pretty low in inhumanity as well as insolency, haven't we?
 —(London Express Service)

gery has just been launched in Belfast.
 She is the 14,000-ton Runio, fourth on the post-war cargo vessel building programme of the Shaw Savill Line.
 The cinema is for the crew, who also have hot and cold fresh water, electrical heating and mechanical ventilation in their quarters.
 —(London Express Service)

SHIP with a cinema and no accommodation for passengers

NANCY Cold Fact



bif
 When there's bif I needn't use my fist!
 SURE KILL
 SOL AGENTS: NAN KANG CO. UNION BUILDING

Don At The Dorchester



At the recent reunion of men of No. 11 Group, Royal Air Force, held at the Dorchester Hotel, London, Wing Commander D. O. Finlay, Britain's veteran Olympic hurdler, dances with Mrs A. L. Deere, wife of a New Zealand war ace.

Lancet Praises Bevan And Health Scheme

London, Nov. 10.—The influential medical weekly, the Lancet, in a recent issue told foreign critics that Britain's nationalised health service was none of their business, and suggested a "revolution" in tax methods, if necessary, to finance the social services.

U.S. Trade With China

New York, Nov. 10.—American consular reports from Communist Chinese areas "clearly indicate that considerably more trade is taking place with the United States than is commonly realised," the New York Journal of Commerce said today.

It added that fragmentary reports distributed in recent months by the Department of Commerce "suggested that United States-Communist China trade has been increasing steadily and has reached a monthly volume of well over \$1,000,000."—Reuter.

San Francisco, Nov. 10.—Cotton is exempted from import duties in Communist China, Peking Radio reported tonight.

This enables private merchants to exchange home-woven cloth and home-spun yarn for imported raw cotton, the Radio said.—Reuter.

MENZIES ON COMMUNISTS

(Continued from Page 1) and, if elected, we shall outlaw it," Mr. Menzies added.—Associated Press.

CANBERRA MEETING
Canberra, Nov. 10.—An official statement issued tonight on the conference of United Kingdom, Australian and New Zealand diplomats said that the meeting received full reports of the recent Singapore conference of Southeast Asian and United Kingdom representatives.

The statement said the meeting "also discussed matters of mutual concern to the three countries represented, including the situation in Japan, China, Malaya, Burma, Indonesia and Southeast Asia generally."

"These informal exchanges of views are to be followed by discussions between departmental officials and Australian representatives from Southeast Asia, which is expected will lead to a further stage in the development of Australia's long term policy in relation to Southeast Asia."

The statement added that the objective of that policy is the maximum economic development, higher living standards and the orderly growth of political autonomy and democratic institutions. This is regarded as the best means of establishing a firm basis for lasting friendly relations with South-east Asian countries. Australia regards these relations as the best bulwark against extremist or disruptive developments.—Associated Press.

Protest At Conduct Of Manstein Trial

POLISH OBSERVER WITHDRAWS

Hamburg, Nov. 10.—The official Polish observer to the court trying the former German Field Marshal Erich Von Manstein today announced his withdrawal in protest against the conduct of the trial.

In a letter to the President of the court, Lieutenant General Sir Frank Simpson, the Polish observer, Major B. Acht, said that the trial has been used for the glorification of Nazism and the rehabilitation of war crimes and Nazi methods.

The letter said that the financing of the defence had influenced the "climate" of the court. Leading British personalities have contributed money to help the defence, among them Winston Churchill.

Major Acht was among several observers banned from the three-day secret session of the court which lasted from Monday to Wednesday.

It was revealed today that two German mystery witnesses testified during the secret sessions.

When the court convened in public again today, Von Manstein's chief defence counsel, Mr. R. T. Paget, thanked the court for keeping the last day's sessions in camera.

He said that the two German witnesses who testified "might otherwise have been endangered."—Associated Press.

Hamburg, Nov. 10.—Prosecuting counsel charged the defence with the "monstrous slander" that British troops shot Bolshevik commissars in Russia in 1919 and with "impugning the honour" of the late Major General L. C. Dunsterville, Kipling's "Stalky," at the trial here today of the Nazi Field Marshal Erich Von Manstein.

The atmosphere in the British War Crimes Court became electrical when Mr. R. T. Paget, leading defence counsel, argued that The Hague conventions did not apply to countries where they were ignored, referred to the British campaign in Northern Russia after the first world war.

Sir Arthur Comyns Carr, chief prosecutor, leapt to his feet saying that he knew to what Mr. Paget was referring. "This he is doing on the authority of a commemorative stamp issued by the Russians," he added.

"It is a great aspersion on the memory of a beloved and much respected British officer."

CAUSES LAUGHTER

Mr. Paget caused laughter by retorting: "My friend will forget that he is conducting a law case and not making politics."

Major-General L. C. Dunsterville, "Stalky," of Kipling's "Stalky and Co.," led the "Dunsterville" in North-West Persia in 1918 to safeguard the Baku oil wells from the Turks. He retired two years later.

Mr. Paget added, "I resent intensely the suggestion that I am attacking the honour of a British officer. In 1919 what he did in Russia was to conduct a proper war, and we were right."

He said that he would produce evidence that the Russian authorities deliberately intended to conduct an illegal war against Germany.

The court adjourned to discuss the admissibility of the evidence and announced that it could not give an overall ruling. Each item submitted would have to be considered on its merits.

A history of the Bolsheviks Party published in Moscow in

1943 accused British and French forces during the Russian campaign in 1919 of carrying off 20 leading Baku Bolsheviks after the occupation of Turkestan and "with the aid of the Socialist revolutionaries" having them "brutally shot."

DEFENCE PROTEST

A further "breeze" occurred in the court later when Mr. Paget protested against the prosecution's not having called General Woelker, Manstein's Chief of Staff, though they had quoted from documents written by him bearing against the accused.

Mr. Paget said, "It is a scandalous abuse of cross-examination not to call General Woelker."

Sir Arthur retorted, "I will not allow myself to be provoked by examples of advocacy which were formerly seen in the minor courts in England."

Arguing that The Hague convention applied only to warfare in which it was accepted by both sides, Mr. Paget said that the war in the Crimea was not fought in accordance with the normal rules.

MONSTROUS SLANDER

Sir Arthur replied, "Mr. Paget is arguing that neither Germany nor Soviet Russia was a civilized country and, therefore, they were not bound by the conventions."

"The Court has to decide whether Manstein lent himself to carrying out the Nazi Government's wicked intentions."

"It is a monstrous slander even on the Germans, and certainly on the Russians, to brand them as uncivilized nations."

Sir Arthur continued, "If Mr. Paget can produce a Soviet order showing that illegals were done by order of the Soviet Command then it will be relevant."

Mr. Paget said that he would produce certain general Russian orders.

Mr. Paget plans to start his two-day closing speech on November 21.

The Tribunal is expected to retire to consider its verdict on November 25—just over three months after the trial opened.—Reuter.

Pope's Appeal For Solution Of Jerusalem Problem

Vatican City, Nov. 10.—Pope Pius XII appealed to all Christians today, on the eve of the United Nations' debate on Palestine's Holy Places, to unite with the world's 425,000,000 Catholics in a "Crusade of Prayer" for Jerusalem and the Holy Land.

Calling for a "just solution" of a problem of vital interest to all, the Pope said: "As the future of Palestine is being discussed in public assembly, we sincerely desire that all who glory in the name of Christians should unite with us in ever more insistent prayer that the Holy Places be granted the gifts of peace, love and justice."

"We invite our sons scattered throughout the world to pray to God for that sacred land from which so much of the light of truth has been given to all nations since remote antiquity."

Last April the Pope called for an international regime in the Jerusalem area, the safeguarding of all Holy Places, free access for all pilgrims, and liberty for all Catholic cultural institutions in the country.

His present "exhortation" was issued as the United Nations General Assembly neared discussion of the proposal to internationalise Jerusalem, submitted by the United Nations Conciliation Commission.—Reuter.

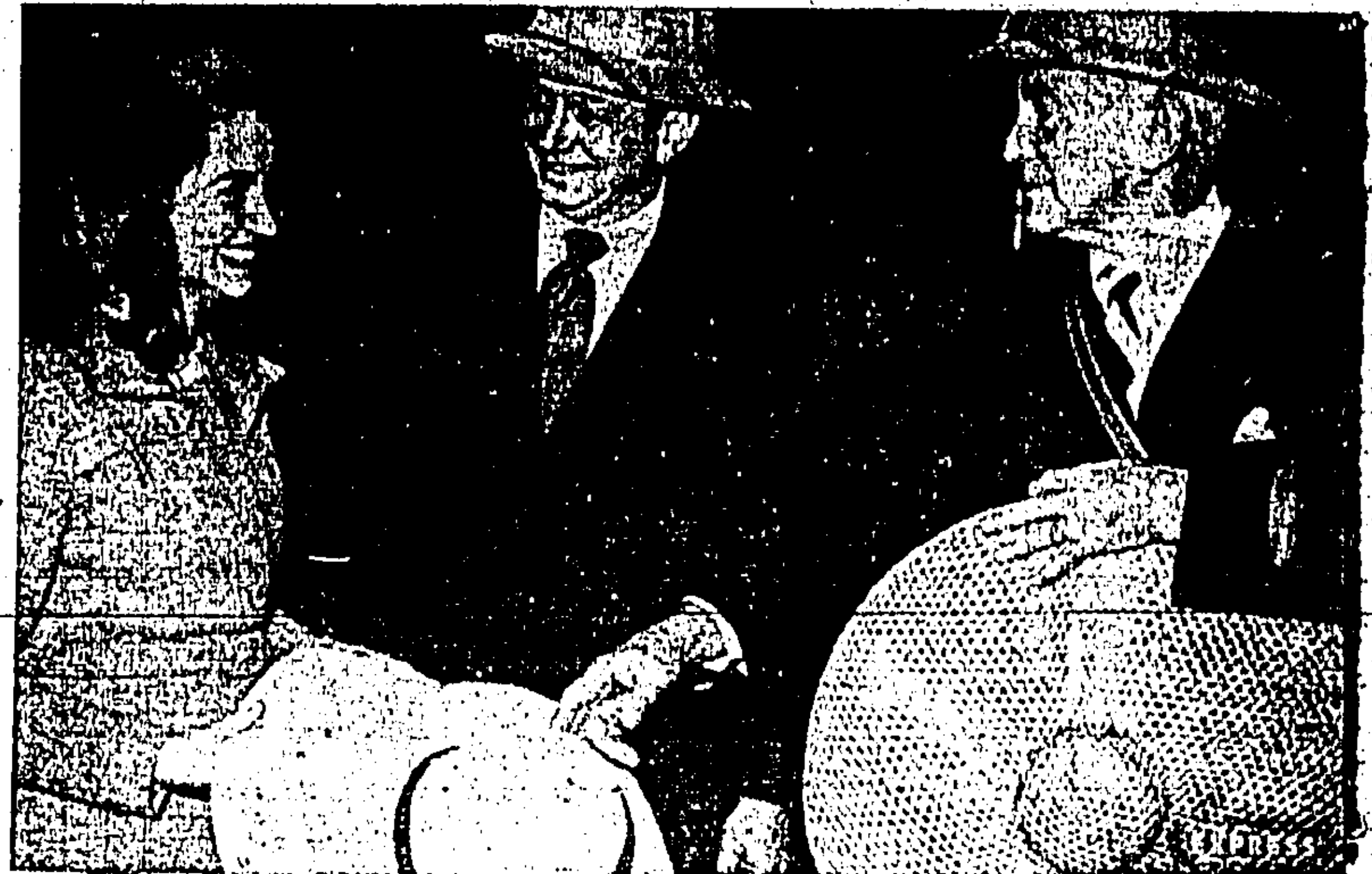
ISRAELI VIEW

Lake Success, Nov. 10.—The Israeli delegation is expected to make public in the next few days a detailed memorandum on the Jerusalem situation for the guidance of the United Nations temporary Political Committee when the question comes up for debate, possibly next week.

Authoritative sources said the memorandum, which is now being printed, will emphasize that a Jerusalem government now exists in fact and is functioning smoothly.

Informal sources said this explanation was designed to dispel any impression that the delegates may have that the city is a political vacuum.

FLYING VISIT TO LONDON



These hats were part of the luggage of the former United States Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Laurence Robert, when he arrived in London recently by air with two friends, Miss Florence Crawford, a former model, and Mr. Price Gilbert, a travel agent. The party also had the skin of a tiger shot in Ceylon, a 70-lb. cheese from Rome, and elephant tusks from the Far East.

£2,000,000 Fire Razes Warehouse On L'pool Docks

HOME OFFICE SCIENTIST CALLED IN FOR INQUIRY

Liverpool, Nov. 10.—The Liverpool Fire Brigade today called in a Government scientist to investigate a £2,000,000 blaze in a dockside warehouse packed with rubber and oil.

Firemen wading in foot-deep molten rubber were trying to keep the flames from spreading at noon today, 24 hours after the fire began.

A Fire Brigade spokesman said the flames were under control unless a brisk wind should spring up.

Dr J. B. Firth, Director of Home Office Forensic Science Laboratory at Preston, stood by ready to explore the ruins to determine the cause of the blaze. Firemen had no clues as to how it started.

The warehouse was 1,200 feet long and 300 feet wide. Flames swept through its entire length. Eight 20-ton cranes mounted on the roof fell into the building during the night-long fight, forcing firemen to scatter for their lives.

Amid scenes reminiscent of the wartime blitz, fire brigades from as far as 100 miles away battled to save an adjoining warehouse jammed with cars and other export goods. Molten rubber oozed 500 yards from the burning warehouse like volcanic lava.

Mr J. B. Clithrow, Chief of the Liverpool Fire Brigade, said the warehouse would probably burn for another two weeks.

"Our headache is the burning rubber," he said. "It is stored in bales and the difficulty is to keep it at a temperature below that of its normal ignition point."—Associated Press.

24 Typhoid Cases In Manchester

Manchester, Nov. 10.—A typhoid fever outbreak, blamed on a woman "carrier," put 24 persons in hospital today.

All the victims were among the 3,000 persons who have eaten meals at Salford Masonic Hall during the last month. City medical officials said they were satisfied that a woman on the Hall domestic staff was the source of the infection.

Such carriers, while able to transmit the disease, often show no outward signs of it themselves.—Associated Press.

Radio-Isotopes For Japan

Washington, Nov. 10.—The Atomic Energy Commission today announced that radio-isotopes for use in work in medicine and biology and as tools for research in physical sciences would be sent to Japan—the first occupied country to be granted approval to receive radio-isotopes.—United Press.

Gold Price Not To Be Raised

Washington, Nov. 10.—President Truman said today that there would be no change in the dollar value of gold as long as he was President.

The President replied with what he described as a "categorical no" when he was asked if anyone in the Administration was taking consideration to the question of raising the price of gold as a means of reducing the national debt.—Reuter.

Italian Trusteeship Over Somaliland Favoured

Lake Success, Nov. 10.—The United Nations' Political Committee today agreed that Italy should have trusteeship of her former colony of Somaliland. Voting was 40 in favour, seven against and four abstentions.

Earlier, the Committee rejected a Polish proposal for a direct United Nations trusteeship over the territory.

The vote was: 35 to eight, with 10 abstentions.

Those voting for the proposal were the Soviet group of five nations, and Yugoslavia, Ethiopia and Liberia.

India, the Middle Eastern States, Israel, Pakistan, Burma, Thailand and the Philippines, abstained.

The Polish delegate, M. Stefan Wierbowski, commented

on this after the vote, remarking that good note ought to be taken of the fact that the Italian States, had made a united front with Israel.

Sir Bengali Narasing Rao, of India, explaining India's abstention, said that as a general principle India favoured trusteeship with the administering authority, and would support that type of trusteeship if it were possible. But, according to information available, it was not practicable and India would, therefore, abstain.

Sir Mohammad Zafarullah Khan, Pakistan, said that the

group of questions posed by the future of Somaliland had presented Pakistan with a more difficult choice than I have ever had to deal with before in the period which Pakistan has been in the United Nations.

For the moment, we shall abstain from voting on the Polish amendment," he said.

The Soviet Union, Poland and Byelo-Russia all strongly opposed the suggested Italian trusteeship of Somaliland. Mr. Aranzasp Arutunian, the Soviet delegate, said that it would be a "new occupation."—Reuter.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T.
6.00, "Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary: 6.02, Children's Story: "Winter Holiday"—by Arthur Hennessy: Read by Captain Flint: (Studio); 6.20, Cantonese by Radio: (Given by Miss Lee Wei Lan and S. K. Lee, (Studio); 6.30, Charlie Spivak and His Orchestra: World News and News Analysis: (London Relay); 6.40, Piano Accompaniment by Betty Brown: (Studio); 6.50, "From the Editor's Desk": (London Relay); 7.00, Sports Preview: (Studio); 7.15, Studio Jokers: Hour—Classical Request Programme: Presented by Yvonne Charter: (Studio); 7.30, No Other Tiger—The Novel by A. E. Mason Adapted for Radio: (Studio); 7.40, "Composer of the Week": Tchaikovsky: 10.00, Radio News: (London Relay); 10.15, London Weather Report: 10.16, London Melodrama: The Melodrama Orchestra conducted by George Melachrino with Maria Ferilli and Maurice Keary: (BBC); 10.45, Music For Dancing: 11.15, Western Report and Summary: of News: 11.30, Close Down.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I'll bet no other baby in the neighbourhood less than one-year-old is far enough advanced to do that!"

